ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

Thursday, August 28.

More Whig Senators Falling into Line.

The letters of Senators Pratt and Pearce, of Maryland, addressed to the old line Whigs of that State, are exerting a powerful influence throughout the South. There can be no question of the fact. Nothing else has occurred in political affairs since the abandonment of the 12th section, that has so operated to destroy Know Nothingism at the South as the publication of the letters in question. The subsequent refusal of the Hon. Percy Walker, of Alabama, to act longer with the Know Nothing party, has served greatly to dispirit Mr. Fillmore's friends. Mr. Walker is a gentleman of fine ability and great influence. His loss to Southern Know Nothingism cannot fail to be the signal for the loss of thousands besides throughout the South, who though earnest advocates for the extension of the term of naturalization, are opposed to the religious feature of the Know Nothing creed, and also regard the slavery question as the overshadowing issue of the times.

The position of Senator Pratt, as the choice of the Whigs of Maryland, imparts great interest to his views upon the present aspect of political affairs, especially as he announces his determination to support Mr. Buchanan. We subjoin some extracts frem his letter, showing the reasons for his preference of the Democratic nominees. Mr. Pratt commences as follows:

TO THE WHIGS OF MARYLAND.

"In response to the communications received from many of my brother Whigs, I deem it my privilege, in this manner, to counsel with all in relation to the course which patriotism and duty would seem to indicate as proper in the present political crisis.

No lover of his country whose judgment is unbiased by party zeal, and uncontrolled by Northern or Southern fanaticism, can fail to see and deprecate the pending danger to the Union.

The first duty of every man who loves his country and her institutions is to provide for their safety. The life of the nation is in danger. It must be saved; then, and not till then, will it be permissible to us to discuss our differences of opinion upon minor subjects.

I say that the life of the Union is in danger, because, for the first time in our history, a party has been formed composed exclusively of citizens of one section of the country, bound together by the single bond of an alliance for offensive warfare against the other section. That the success of such a party would imperil the Union has been recently demonstrated by an address of Mr. Fillmore, and will, it is submitted, be apparent to all who will bestow a moment's consideration upon the existing posture of political affairs.

The value of the slave property of the South is not less than two thousand millions of dollars, a sum equal to the value of all the other property in the United States, as shown by the last census. The property is not only recognized, but so far guaranteed by the constitution as to impose upon the federal government the duty of restoring to his owner the slave who may escape in another State or territory of the United States. For years past this constitutional obligation has been not only repudiated by some of the non-slaveholding States, but political parties have been organized in all with the avowed object of liberating the slave, and thus not only depriving the South of this vast amount of property, but subjecting it to all the horrors which would necessarily result from such a consummation. In addition to all this, whilst the Abolitionists on the one hand openly avow their opposition to the Constitution and their desire to destroy a government which imposes obligations repudiated by them, on the other hand, many Southern men, goaded by the incessant attacks of their Northern fellow citizens upon their feelings, their property, and their constitutional rights, express the belief that the interests of the South would be more effectually protected by a separation of the slave from the non-slaveholding States, and therefore rather promote than interpose to prevent a result so calamitous.

We have hitherto disregarded the danger which such a state of feeling and such a course of action would indicate as most imminent, because we have assumed that such sentiment and action could only be attributed to a small minority of our Northern brethren.—But now, when this sectional exasperation has been made available for the inauguration of a party calling itself republican, under whose banner, for the first time in the history of the country, this sectional opposition to Southern rights and interest have united in nominating, with alleged probabilities of success, a purely sectional ticket for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, we can no longer shut our eyes to the reality of the threatened danger; we cannot but feel that the success of such a party would be the death knell of the Union. The unpatriotic purposes of this sectional party are but too manifest. Many of its supporters avow their object and purpose to be disunion, and have even gone so far in the madness of their fanaticism as to desecrate the flag of our country by obliterating from its constellation the fifteen stars which represent the slaveholding States, and displaying as their party banner that flag with but sixteen of its stars remaining, to represent the sixteen non-slaveholding States. It is manifest that those who disavow the object are not ignorant of the inevitable result.

The whigs of Maryland, whom I have the honor to address, need no proof to convince them that calamitous consequences would flow from the success of this sectional party. They each and all know that the election of Mr. Fremont, and the administration of the government by him upon the principles of his party, would necessarily occasion a dissolution of the federal Union, to which they have been taught to look as the source of national strength and of individual prosperity and happiness.

I have known the whigs of my State too long, I estimate their patriotism too highly, I have associated with them too intimately, to suppose it necessary for a moment to offer an argument to them in behalf of their country. They appreciate as fully as I could depict the horrors of disunion; they will see the loss of national strength, the internal dissensions, the fatal check to civilization and freedom, the contempt of the world, which would be the consequences of such a calamity. The whigs of Maryland who have followed the lead of such patriots as Clay and Webster, "will never keep step to any other music than that of the Union."

Mr. Pratt then proceeds to say that as an old Whig, he owes no allegiance to Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson; that Mr. Fillmore has identified himself with the American organization and abandoned the old Whig party, to which the writer is still attached. He does not deny to the American organization a national character, but considers that the principles of the Democratic party contain the best guarantee of success against the Republicans. He thinks that Mr. Fillmore will in time be left without an electoral ticket in the free States, and that the contest there must be between Buchanan and Fremont.—In the South alone he thinks Mr. Fillmore can hope to carry a few States, and such a result would defeat the election of President by the people, and throw it into the House of Representatives, where the danger lies. On this subject he says:

"Who can contemplate occurrence of such a contingency without feeling that he would be a traitor to his country if he failed to exert every possible effort to avert so awful a calamity?

"I deem it, then to be my duty, as well as that of all who believe with me that the election of Fremont would be the death knell of the Union, to unite in the support of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckenridge; and I shall sustain their election to the best of my ability. Whilst I concede that there are certain principles hitherto professed by the party which nominated them that cannot receive our support, yet on the great issue of the constitutional rights of the South, the platform on which they stand meets my cordial approval, and is in accordance with that party which I now address, and to whose kind favor I owe the honor of holding the seat I now occupy, and which I shall cease to hold after the 4th of March next by the fiat of that party to which Mr. Fillmore has attached himself, and which is now dominant in the Legislature of my native State."

He says in conclusion:

"In thus accomplishing what I believe to be a duty, I shall be inexpressibly gratified if I shall find myself sustained by the approval of my fellow whigs, who have refused to abandon either the party or the principles in support of which we have so long and so faithfully united, and which we will remain at perfect liberty to reorganize as soon as our common efforts shall have succeeded in averting the perils that now threaten our beloved country."

THOMAS G. PRATT.

We have only room for the following extract from Senator Pearce's letter. We commend it to a careful perusal:

"At present the prospect is that the conservative whig vote is so divided as to defeat a popular election and throw the decision upon the House of Representatives—at all times an event to be deprecated, but at this period peculiarly pernicious and dangerous, and threatening the rudest shock to our system. What the result will be I will not venture to predict, but I will say that I do not see the least probability of Mr. Fillmore's election by the House of Representatives. I think, therefore, it would be the part of wisdom and patriotism in the whigs (by which I mean those who have affiliated with no other party) to throw their votes for Mr. Buchanan as the strongest of the candidates opposed to the Northern sectional party. This they may do without renouncing their old political faith, without stain of honor or suspicion of apostacy. The motive being the integrity of the Union, the defeat of a party which is founded on geographical discriminations and bound together by dangerous sectional schemes, the act will be vindicated by disinterested patriotism.

For my part, I shall not abjure my political creed, and, having in view but the one object which I have stated, I shall hold myself ready to take any other course which may be necessary to effect that object. Should the hopes of Mr. Fillmore's friends be realized; should it appear that he is more likely to carry the great body of the patriotic, but quiet people, who generally come to the rescue in times of public peril; that he is, in short, the best able to subdue this storm of sectional passion and prejudice, I shall rejoice to see him again filling the chair of State.—But I will not affect an unalloyed gratification; for I cannot forget that he is the candidate of a party which has proscribed whigs who were not members of the "order"—of a party which boasted that it had risen on the ruins of the whig and democratic parties and which has pronounced both of them corrupt."

Nebraska Territory.

We find in the Richmond *Examiner* the subjoined interesting account of a vast and fertile Territory of our country, of which many intelligent people know nothing beyond its name—a Territory of which a sufficient portion lies within the lattitude of Pennsylvania to make two States as large as that great member of the confederacy.

Omaha, (N. T.) June.—This is probably the first letter ever published in your valuable paper from this distant, and, until lately, unknown land. It is written in reply to very many letters received, asking for correct information.

There has been so much trouble, "noise, and confusion" about Kansas, that many persons in Virginia and elsewhere seem to have lost sight of the fact that there is such a place as Nebraska. Be it known that Nebraska has an area of 335,000 square miles, 224,000,000 acres; more than five times as large as Virginia, one ninth of the whole territory of the U. States; that it is the geographical centre of the U. States; that it is washed by one of the largest rivers in the world, and has a steamboat navigation of over 2000 miles; that its fertility is unsurpassed, if equalled, by any other country on earth.

Corn, wheat, potatoes, oats, and hemp all grow luxuriantly, the cultivation of which readily yields per hand from $1000 to 1200 per annum. The hemp culture is more profitable than any other crop raised in the United States. At this time in Missouri the farmers are making from $700 to 800 to the hand from hemp, without materially interfering with their corn and wheat crops. Horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep are raised at little or no cost; all kinds of poultry do well; deer, wild turkeys, prairie hens, &c., are abundant. The prairies are filled with strawberries, plums, gooseberries, grapes, and hazlenuts.

The climate cannot be surpassed for salubrity; it is dry and bracing, and the water is as pure as can be found in the mountains of Virginia. The winters are cold, but dry, never much snow; the summers are short, the evening and nights are pleasant. About 5 o'clock every evening a delightful breeze sets in from the Rocky Mountains, which continues all night, rendering a blanket to sleep under pleasant. The country is rolling; no stagnant pools of water, no miasma, and consequently no fevers.

Every description of mechanics find ready employment at from $3 to $5 per day. There is no danger of an over supply. Beautiful towns and cities are going up like magic; hundreds of the most lovely town sites are to be found from the Kansas river to the Yellow Stone, on the western bank of the Missouri. All towns on the western bank flourish, and are built more rapidly than on the eastern bank, and for the reason that all the produce raised west of the river must find its way to the river for shipment. The Swiss system prevails, of the farmers living in the towns, instead of being isolated on their farms. This causes more sociability and accounts for the number and beauty of western towns and villages.

The present Governor is Mark W. Izard, a Kentuckian by birth, but appointed from Arkansas, where he has resided for many years and been a leading Democrat. He is a man of excellent judgment, honest and faithful in the discharge of his official duties, a man of excellent character, and a fine specimen of a gentleman.

The Judiciary is in the hands of Chief Justice Ferguson, of New York, (appointed from Michigan;) Bradley, of Pennsylvania, (appointed from Indiana;) and Hardin, of Georgia—all men of great ability, and would compare as jurists with any of our Virginia judges. They are all men of excellent morals and private worth.

The President, I think, has been very fortunate in the selection of the officers named. Of the minor officers it is not my purpose to speak, as one of them is your present correspondent.

The vexed question which has caused our twin sister, Kansas, so much trouble, has been left by the Legislature and the people where the organic law placed it. There is no disposition on the part of any one to agitate it; and any effort to do so would at once be frowned down. Nothing will be done with that question until we form a State Constitution, and even then it may be left where it now stands.

We have fine steamers almost every day from St. Louis. The time required to come up the river is from five to seven days—down, about three days. We can travel from this place to Washington city in less than six days, and at a cost of less than $50. The recent grant of lands to Iowa will insure the making of four rail roads to our Territory, and in less than three years the time required to travel to New York will be less than three days! Should Congress be as liberal to the Territories as it has been to the States, we will soon have the "iron horse" on the western side of the Missouri and on his march to the Pacific. It is too late in the day to call in question the wisdom and policy of those grants of the alternate sections. The country is improved by them, and the Government makes money. Let Congress only give to us a part of the two hundred and twenty-four millions of acres, and we will soon find a suitable route to the Pacific.

Every person of energy and prudence can make money. No country on earth offers a better field. Lands purchased at Government price in a short time command from $10 to $50. Town property increases in a still greater ratio. Every thing is done on the cash principle.

In no new country have I ever seen a more religious and moral community. We have preaching three times on every Sabbath; and I have seen as respectable, intelligent, and attentive congregations here in the wilderness, and heard as good sermons as I have ever heard at your fine churches in Richmond.

There seems, too, to be a fixed purpose to educate the young. One of the first things attended to is providing good schools.

Thousands of emigrants are arriving; they come from all parts of the United States and Europe; and ere another Presidential election comes around you will find Nebraska asking for admission as a State, and with a population which will entitle her to two representatives. She will have four votes to bestow, and they will be Democratic votes. Her people are thoroughly Democratic.

Only eighteen months ago this whole country was in possession of the Indians. No white man trod its soil except by sufferance. Here they held their councils, here they smoked the calumet, had their dance, their sports, &c. Behold the change! Now a beautiful city is being rapidly built, and on one of the most lovely and enchanting sites ever beheld. Nature seems to have fashioned it for a large and beautiful city. Take it all in all, it cannot be surpassed. All is life and animation. By the dawn of day we hear

The hammer and the saw,

and at night

The fiddle and the bow.

The "Western" people are "*sui generis*"—bold, independent, self-reliant, generous, brave, confiding and open and manly in all their acts. They recognise no artificial distinctions in society; every man is placed on his own merits. One man is considered as good as another, if he acts well his part. I confess I love the Western character. There is a fidelity in it which is not always found elsewhere. Let a Western man be your friend, and he will jeopard his own life for you. If your enemy, he is openly so—never strikes you in the dark or stabs you in the back. I find many Virginians here. They soon become identified with the Western character. They generally stand well here, not because they come from the "first families," or even the second, but because the Virginia gentleman stands well every where. Coming, as I do, from Virginia, I miss the sight of the "ebo skins."

The treatment of our Government towards the "Children of the Forest" is parental, and under the wise and humane management of the able Secretary of the Interior and his subordinates is eminently kind. Every thing is done for them which the Government can do; yet their fate is sealed. They are doomed soon to disappear from the face of the earth; their march is onward towards the "setting sun." Year after year they are required to go "farther West." The white man wants the Indian's land, and the Indian must go to some other "hunting ground." Rapidly are they marching on to the "happy hunting ground." It is melancholy to see them, (as I do now from the window at which I am penning these lines,) by hundreds, wandering about the streets, broken in spirits, brooding over their fate. Thousands come down to trade. Among them I see one of the most dignified and eloquent of their race, "White Cow," the successor of the gallant and noble "Logan Fontanelle," the friend of the white man. "White Cow" wears ten feathers, to which he is entitled for having taken that number of scalps in battle. He has just called to tell the Governor and myself of the wrongs he has received at the hands of the white man. He wants his "Great Father" to know them.

I have written hurriedly, expect to be in your midst for a short time in July, and will take pleasure in affording any further information which may be desired. Such statements as I have now given may be relied on; and I will esteem it a favor if the "Whig" and other Virginia papers, whose readers desire information respecting the West, will give place to this letter. J. A. P., of Virginia.

ABOUT HOOPS.—A lady, whose garments formed an immense circumference, entered a store in Boston, and in doing so prostrated some dozen of flower pots containing valuable plants, which were ruined. The storekeeper intends to sue the lady for damages, so that the law may settle how large a space a lady's circumambients may occupy.

A gentleman remarks, says the Albany Argus, that while riding in an omnibus, the other day, the vehicle was stopped at a crossing, when three or four females entered, who, on taking seats, commenced such a patting of the sides of their dresses, that for some time (being ignorant of the real object) he was under the impression that they were going to crow.

We see in Broadway windows, says the Times, a "seamless skirt" for ladies, advertised. Good. Anything that will make their skirts seem-less will be grateful to gentlemen, and to ladies, too, who have to pass through hoop-frequented streets.

THE DREAM OF LIFE.—How few of us at the close of life can say, "I have filled and occupied the position to which I looked forward when a boy!" In the onward progress of life, how often, in some stray moment of thought and reflection, do we not find ourselves inquiring,—

"Is this as I hoped—have I enacted my dream?"

The answer is invariably—No!

We look forward in childhood—and only look forward—without reflection. We build up gorgeous palaces, we sketch a career of life all gold and sunshine—what are they, and where are they, when years sober us?

☞In the town of Liberty, in Texas, a fine of $25 is imposed upon every man who swears in the presence of a woman. Good. But what is the fine for swearing in the presence of GOD? "Swear not at all."

☞The number of Friends or Quakers in the United States, is estimated at 283,000. That plain, simple hearted people seem not to grow in this fast age.

Single Life.

BY AN OLD MAID.

I mean to live a single life,
And live so till I die;
I'll never be a husband's wife—
I'll tell the reason why:

The men are a deceitful set,—
They'll talk as fair as day;
But when they've caught you in their net,
They'll turn another way.

O horrid! horrid! only think,
While wives are cooking victuals,
To see a carcass filled with drink—
The floor with 'bacco spittles!

Then how disgusting is the noise
Of fretful husbands bawling:
How little peace a wife enjoys
With lots of children squalling.

O no: I'll never married be,
While stars are in the sky:
A single life's the life for me—
A maid I'll live and die.

☞Hon. J. W. Whitfield, the Congressional delegate from Kansas Territory, was a few days since ousted from his seat in the House of Representatives. On examining the vote it will be found that the Black Republican crew, and every friend and supporter of Fillmore in the House from the free States, including Fuller of Pennsylvania, and Haven, from New York, voted to turn out Mr. Whitfield; while every Democratic supporter of Buchanan in the House voted side by side with every Southern Representative, Democrat and Know Nothing—in favor of Whitfield. Southern supporters of Mr. Fillmore, how long will you close your eyes to passing events?

☞The gold fields of Australia are yielding at the rate of nearly $100,000,000 per annum, and the produce of the first three months of 1856 is nearly double that of the corresponding three months of 1855, being close upon 700,000 ounces.

☞Norfolk, Va., has a population of 17,500.

The Missouri Democracy.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.

The Benton Democracy have withdrawn their Electoral ticket in favor of the Anti-Bentonites.

Destructive Fire.

CHICAGO, August 14.

A fire last night destroyed the freight depot in this city of the Rock Island, Michigan and Southern Rail Road, and much other property, involving a loss of $200,000.

The Storm at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.

Accounts from Last Island verify previous reports. The survivors estimate the loss of life at 200, 182 dead bodies having been counted. The dead were shamefully robbed by a gang of pirates, who infest the island. It is feared that Grand Caillou Island, another watering place, has shared the same fate, as thirty dead bodies had been found at one end of it.

The losses by damage to the sugar and cotton crops are incalculable. The river banks caved in at Bayou Sara, carrying away several residences. The steamer Nautilus from Galveston is overdue, and fears are entertained for her safety. Many vessels were blown ashore at the mouth of the Mississippi. The storm extended high up the river. Fourteen inches of water fell in three days.

Have Mercy on the Children.

The Independent, in an article on the physical degeneracy of the American people, uses the following language:

"The child's will governs too much. If they do not choose to go to bed they sit up; if they choose certain articles of food they must have them, parents forgetting that instinct is no safe guide in a child, whatever it may be in an animal. So we see them in their delicate organization, keeping late hours when they should go to bed with the birds; sleeping often in warm and lighted rooms, when the sleeping room should be cool and dark, and eating hot bread, pudding and cake, and drinking tea and coffee to the infinite detriment of nerves and stomach. The injury thus early done can never be repaired; as a machine imperfectly constructed at first, can never be made to run faultlessly.

"This is the secret. Parents should know that instinct is no safe guide to a child, particularly when the child is surrounded on all sides with poisonous delicacies. To ask a child at a modern table what it will have, and give it what it asks for, merely because it asks for it, is a very common practice. But it is as cruel as it is common. Have mercy on the children."

The girls of Northampton have been sending a bachelor editor a boquet of tansy and wormwood. He says he don't care, he'd rather smell it than matrimony.

Swell-Head Disease.

This dreadful disease sometimes attacks horses, and, probably, other animals, as monkeys and jackasses; and some birds, as the parrot and mocking bird. But men are more subject to it, and with them it is more fatal.

CAUSE. Vacuity in the cranium. It is often augmented by flattery, especially when the cerebrum is small and ill shaped. Men of large information, however, are sometimes afflicted with it, in which case there is found an inordinate swelling in the upper region of the head, just back of the *apex cranii*. The protuberance is called self esteem.

SYMPTOMS. The poor creature usually fancies himself the biggest, smartest, best, and handsomest man in the crowd—loves the "uppermost seats in the synagogues"—is given to impudence, impertinence, and usually bad manners in company—is censorious and fond of finding and exposing the foibles of his associates—has few friends and no lovers, and has generally a bad odor to polite and well bred people—given to swelling and strutting, as if in one moment he fancied himself a toad, and the next a turkey cock. He is egotistic, and passionately fond of high sounding titles, as 'Squire, Captain, Colonel, General, &c. The miserable patient is sometimes so infatuated as to attempt to stride the ocean, or jump over very high mountains. These are only a few of the symptoms of this malady, but enough to identify it.

TREATMENT. When it is caused by emptiness of the cranium, it is only necessary to fill up the vacuum with good ideas, a solid education, or common sense. When induced by diminutiveness or malformation of brain, the cure is slow and difficult. We have known some cases which defied every remedy and destroyed the patients. A cure must be attempted by exercising and cultivating those faculties which are deficient, such as the judgment, and the understanding, and depleting self esteem, &c. The skulls of these patients are usually very thick and hard, so that it is hard pounding anything into them; but they are excessively fond of soft soap—give them a pound or two every day, and it will soften the skull so that you can probably get a little gumption into it, and they will soon be well. When this will not cure, soft soap will palliate.

In the case of those *gentlemen*, from ten to twenty years old, who get to putting on the boots and pantaloons of their fathers, and to teaching their teachers, reproving, counselling, and sometimes insulting old age, chewing tobacco, smoking cigars, and drinking whiskey—swearing, and cutting the dandy swell head generally—appetite for late hours, bad company, and bar rooms voracious—*a little oil of birch, applied by the paternal hand, is the best remedy.* Then keep them out of the night air and bad weather. If this does not effect a cure, the head grows and grows, and finally terminates fatally.

A witty clergyman being accosted by an old acquaintance of the name of Cobb, who was deeply intoxicated, replied: "I don't know you, sir." "My name is Cobb," rejoined the man. "Ah, sir," replied the clergyman, "you have so much *corn* on you that I didn't see the *cob!*"

A ONE EYED COINCIDENCE.—In St. Francis county, Arkansas, recently, a one eyed man stole a one eyed mule, was arrested by a one eyed Sheriff, and tried before a one eyed Judge.

A DAMPER.—A young man volunteered his services to see a young lady home from a party. On the way he cudgelled his brain for some interesting topic of conversation to amuse her with; he could hit upon nothing until they met several cows, when the swain said, with much simplicity of manner: "Now isn't it strange what a motherly appearance a cow has?" To which the lady replied, "I do not think it strange at all, sir, that a cow should have a motherly appearance to a calf." The beau was silent during the rest of the walk.

A few weeks ago several individuals arrived at New Bedford, says the *Standard*, as sailors on board of one of our whale ships. They belonged to some of the islands in the South Pacific where human flesh is considered the best eating that can be procured. On being interrogated as to which they preferred for a dinner, an Englishman or a Frenchman, they spoke strongly in favor of the former, for the reason that he was "more juicy."

The Scientific American says that a man in Orange county, New York, was found one night climbing the over-shot wheel in a fulling mill. He said he was "trying to get up to bed, but somehow or other these stairs won't hold still."

It is said there were 4,500 visitors at Cape May last week.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, August 28, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

For President:

JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Black Republicanism.

As the Presidential fight is narrowed down between Mr. Buchanan and the National Democracy on the one hand, and Mr. Fremont and the Black Republicans on the other, we propose to give our readers a little clearer insight than they may have yet had, into the aims and objects of the Black Republican party. We do this by extracts from the speeches and writings of their leading men. Let the Southern people read these extracts, and then remember that either Mr. Buchanan, a sound and honest National Democrat, or John C. Fremont, the embodiment of Black Republican treason and villany, is bound to be the next President of the United States. In view of such momentous consequences, will any Southern man longer hesitate as to the path of duty? Will any be so insane as to stick to *party* and indulge *prejudice*, when the very existence of the South hangs upon the issue? We sincerely trust not.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, said:

"Let us remember that more than three millions of bondmen, groaning under nameless woes, demand that we shall reprove each other, and that we labor for their deliverance. * * * * *

I tell you here to-night, that the agitation of this question of human slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American Republic."

Hon. Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, says:

"In conclusion I have only to add that such is my solemn and abiding conviction of the character of slavery, that under a full sense of my responsibility to my country and my God, I deliberately say, better disunion—better a civil or a servile war—better anything that God in his Providence shall send—than an extension of the bounds of slavery."

Hon. Charles Sumner—the same who was justly caned by Brooks, says:

"The good citizen as he reads the requirements of this act—the Fugitive Slave—is filled with horror. * * Here the path of duty is clear. *I am bound to disobey this act.*"

Hon. Erastus Hopkins says:

"If peaceful means fail us, and we are driven to the last extremity where ballots are useless, then we'll make bullets effective." [Tremendous applause.]

C. L. Remond, in a speech at Fanuel Hall, Boston, said:

"Remembering he was a slaveholder he could spit upon Washington, (hisses and applause.) The hissers, he said, were slaveholders in spirit, and every one of them would enslave him if they had the courage to do it. So near to Fenuel Hall and Bunker Hill, was he not permitted to say that that scoundrel, George Washington, had enslaved his fellow men?"

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of Black Republicans at Monroe, Green County, Wisconsin, on the 31st ult:

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the north, in case they fail in electing a President, and a Congress that will restore freedom to Kansas, *to revolutionize the government*."

The New York Tribune, a leading Fremont paper, says:

"I have no doubt but that the free and slave States ought to be separated."—The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South."

Wm. H. Seward declares that

"There is a higher law than the Constitution which regulates our authority over the domain. * * It (slavery) can and must be abolished, and you and I must do it.—* * Correct your own error and slavery has constitutional guarantees which may not be released, and ought not to be relinquished. * * You will soon bring the parties of the country into an effective aggression upon slavery."

In the Pittsburg Convention, a few months ago, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy.—

"The *Rev.* Mr. Brewer, of Connecticut, said he was in favor of using *fire-arms*, and fighting for freedom in Kansas.

"*Rev.* Mr. Chandler said he believed that Sharp's rifles were the best peace makers; there was no danger too many of them would be introduced into Kansas.

"*Rev.* Mr. Lovejoy was willing to go either as a captain or private. He would use Sharp's rifles, and *fire with good aim!*"

In the North *Church*, soon after, the *Rev.* Henry Ward Beecher said:—

"*I hold it to be an everlasting disgrace to shoot at a man and not hit him!*"

The Boston Traveler furnishes a report of a speech by *Rev.* Dr. Kirk, from which we make the following extract:

"Thus he (Rev. Dr. Kirk,) only pointed to the thunder cloud that hung over us. "God," said he, 'may avert it. Man cannot avert it.' Coaxing, compromise, letting alone, are all too late. Mr. Brooks is nothing in this matter, Mr. Douglas is nothing in this matter.—The doctrine that *a negro is not a man* and the doctrine that *the negro is a man* have now come to the death struggle, and the nation will heave with every convulsive struggle of the contest. Neither will yield until a continent has been swept with the deluge of civil war."

At the meeting of the Emigrant Aid Society, *Rev.* Mr. James, of Worcester, said:

"He had no faith in the resolutions passed by large meetings, and believed that paper resolutions would do no good *unless rammed down the barrel of a gun with powder and ball.*"

Rev. Mr. Snow, of Lowell, *endorsed the sentiments uttered by his brother Christian*, and said that he was ready to follow him to martyrdom.

Wendall Phillips says:

"No man has a right to be surprised at this state of things. It is just what we (Abolitionists and Disunionists) have attempted to bring about. There is merit in the Republican party. It is the first sectional party ever organized in this country. It does not know its own face, and it calls itself national; but it is not *national—it is sectional*. The Republican party is a party of the North pledged against the South."

Wm. Loyd Garrison says:

"This Union is a lie. The American Union is an imposture, *a covenant with death and an agreement with hell.* * * I AM FOR ITS OVERTHROW! * * *Up with the flag of disunion*, that we may have a free and glorious republic of our own, and when the hour shall come, the hour will have arrived that shall witness the overthrow of slavery."

A Black Republican Clergyman of Poughkeepsie, recently said in the pulpit:

"I pray daily that this accursed Union may be dissolved, even if blood have to be spilt."

This will do. We could fill whole columns with such blasphemy and treason. We dislike to spread such disgusting stuff before a decent public, but we have a stern duty to perform, and we intend to discharge it. We intend that our people shall know the character of the impending storm, and know just what to expect should that vile traitor, and contemptible cat's-paw of the Black Republicans, John C. Fremont, succeed to the Presidential chair. When it is remembered that every one of the above extracts were uttered by leading men of the North,—by men occupying high positions—several of them professed ministers of the gospel, does it not convey a heart-sickening idea of the condition of morals and decency among the northern people? Ninety-nine hundredths of the *pulpits* of the north are weekly prostituted to the utterance of sentiments of blasphemy and treason that would disgrace the lousiest convict within the walls of a State Prison.—Sabbath after Sabbath the people are called together, *professedly* to hear the gospel of peace, but *really* to listen to inflamatory harrangues on the subject of slavery, the exercises generally closing with a collection to buy Sharp's rifles, with which to murder Southerners! Unless the Northern people are hopelessly sunk in moral pollution and degradation, there will be a fearful reaction against these whited sepulchres. When reason resumes its throne, and the storm of fanaticism has blown by, and the people of the north open their eyes to the infamous position they occupy before the civilized world, they will kick these leprous priests from their altars and firesides, and in sack cloth and ashes repent them of their folly and madness.

Their repentance will come too late, however, unless the South be true to herself in this crisis. Madness rules the hour, and it will not do for us to sit down quietly and wait until the storm has spent its fury.—Unless successfully combatted, it will sweep away all that we hold dear on earth. Let us prepare to resist it now, and when it has passed, and our Northern brethren return to duty and loyalty, if they ever do, we will then talk about forgiveness and friendship.

Hon. Rufus Choate.

There is one bright spot in the black cloud of sectionalism and treason which covers the State of Massachusetts. The Hon. Rufus Choate—the successor of Daniel Webster in the Senate, and an old line Whig, has written a patriotic letter, avowing his intention to support Buchanan, and thereby contribute to the preservation of the Union. We will publish his letter hereafter.

☞The yellow fever panic still prevails at Fort Hamilton, near New York city. Great alarm exists.

Mr. Fillmore's Chances.

When a Democrat would warn the people of the South of the dangers which threaten them, and urge them to unite upon Mr. Buchanan as the only man who can defeat the Black Republican candidate, they are denounced in the most unmeasured terms by the Fillmore press, and their assertions characterized as "Locofoco lies." We wish to call attention to the following extract from a letter written by the Editor of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, who has been for some weeks past in the city of New York, and gives candidly his impressions of the present aspect of the Presidential question. Let it be borne in mind that the Observer is an old Whig paper, and its editor a warm admirer of Mr. Fillmore. The extract is as follows:

"The disastrous result of the elections has not tended to elevate my spirits. I had but little doubt, indeed, of the Democrats carrying our State, but not by such a majority, either for Governor or Legislature, as appears probable, from the telegraphic despatches received here. The loss of Kentucky, too, is a deplorable one, so far as we can see the future effect of present events. And upon the back of all these, come the defection from Fillmore of some leading politicians, whose influence must be considerable in their different spheres of action. It is quite possible that Mr. Fillmore may be withdrawn, or may withdraw himself, under these accumulated disasters."

It will be seen that the Editor of the Observer gives up all hope of Mr. Fillmore's election, and thinks it not improbable he will be withdrawn from the contest. Will the Southern people be longer deluded by unprincipled politicians, and induced to throw away their votes on Fillmore, when the safety of the Union and the existence of the South depend upon Mr. Buchanan's election over Fremont?

The Way to Serve Them!

The "Southern Kansan," of July 16th, published at Fort Scott, Kansas Territory, is a spicy and well conducted paper, edited and published by A. C. Hickey, Esq. It has the names of Buchanan and Breckenridge at its mast head, and is doing yeoman's service in the cause of the South. In the number before us we find the following item of intelligence. It shows that the right spirit prevails among the pro slavery men of Kansas—a spirit which is bound to lead to success in their patriotic efforts to keep the Territory out of the clutches of the madmen of the free States:

"A few days since, a large number of Abolition disorganizers arrived in Kansas City, armed with Sharpe's rifles, whereupon a company of Missourians and Kansans collected, went down to the river, demanded their arms, (which were immediately given up,) and reshipped the whole company back to their native land—a country that will suit them a great deal better than Kansas. It is to be hoped they will return home fully impressed with the great truth, that their military services are not needed in the Territory."

Supreme Court.

The following gentlemen have been admitted, by the Supreme Court at Morganton, to practice law in the Superior Courts of the State:

S. C. Bryson,	Haywood.
W. M. Barber,	Wilkes.
P. D. Gold,	Cleaveland.
H. D. Lee,	Rutherford.
P. B. Lee,	Mecklenburg
J. M. Hutchison,	"
G. W. Logan,	Rutherford.
W. W. Peebles,	Northa'pton.
Virgil A. Wilson,	Yadkin.

The following Decisions have been rendered by the Court:

Nash, C. J. State vs. Jones, from Rutherford—Judgment affirmed.

Burnett vs. Fulton, from Henderson—Judgment reversed. Venire de novo.

Mingus and others vs. Love and others, from Jackson—Dismissed.

Pearson, J.—Carson, adm., vs. Duffie, adm., from Rutherford—Bill dismissed.

Burgess vs. Carson, from Cherokee—Bill dismissed.

McFadden vs. Turner, from Cleaveland—Judgment affirmed.

Battle, J.—Harris vs. Williams, from Rutherford—Judgment affirmed.

Yarbro and wife vs. Doggert, Beam and Poston—Injunction perpetual. No costs allowed, as plaintiff sues *in forma pauperis*.

Fox vs. Wilson, from Buncombe—Judgment affirmed.

Yellow Fever.

The Report of the Board of Health of the city of Charleston, made on the night of the 20th, says some new cases of Fever have occurred, but no deaths.

Pay of Congressmen.

Congress has passed a bill fixing the pay of members at $3000 per annum. No perquisites of any kind allowed, and all appropriations for books for members deducted from salary. No allowance for extra sessions. We think this will prove a wholesome reform.

Amalgamated.

The Knoxville Standard and the True American have amalgamated. H. H. Perry, Esq., formerly one of the Editors of the Savannah Georgian, has become associated with Mr. Small in the conduct of the Standard.—They make a good paper, and have our best wishes for their success.

Congress.

Congress adjourned *sine die* on Monday the 18th instant, and the President immediately ordered an extra session, to commence last Thursday. The necessity for this was the defeat of the Army Appropriation Bill, by the Black Republicans. These fanatics avow their readiness to take the responsibility of stopping the wheels of government.—Nothing but a tight rope performance in mid air, at the end of a hempen halter, by a few of the leaders, will bring this corrupt crew to their senses. The sooner it takes place the better for the country.

The following article from the Washington Union exhibits the existing state of affairs in Congress. The picture is well calculated to make an American citizen blush:

Revolution in the Senate.

The contrast between national conservatism and sectional recklessness has been so strikingly exhibited nowhere as in the debate in the Senate on Thursday, on the Army Appropriation bill. The Committee of Ways and Means in the House, composed of a majority of sectionalists, reported the bill in the ordinary form, and making the usual appropriations for the support of the army. The sectional majority of the House, on the motion of Mr. Sherman, amended the committee's bill by attaching the proviso to which we have several times before referred as a revolutionary proceeding. In the Senate, the Finance Committee reported the bill, with a motion to strike out the Sherman amendment, and recommend its passage just as it was reported by the House Committee. In making this report, Mr. Hunter stated that the Sherman amendment was an attempt to introduce a subject of general legislation into an ordinary appropriation bill to which it had no proper or necessary relationship; that it undertook to legislate in this irregular mode on a question on which there was a known antagonism in the country, and on which the two houses of Congress were known to be at issue. If the House persisted, and thereby the army appropriation was defeated, it would be revolution, by stopping the wheels of government; if the Senate and Executive yielded to the usurpation on the part of the House, it would be revolution, because the Constitution contemplated that both Houses should act freely and without constraint. In either alternative, he said, the House would be responsible for the consequences. But to avoid such an issue, Mr. Hunter argued that the House might well abandon their position, on the ground that the legislation proposed did not properly belong to an appropriation bill. He therefore asked the concurrence of the Senate, without touching the merits of the Sherman proviso.

When this reasonable and conservative suggestion was made, we hoped that the republican side of the Senate would at once accept it, and thus manifest their dissent from the rash and factious course of their friends in the House. But so far from having our hope realized, the leading republicans not only rejected Mr. Hunter's conservative suggestions, but entered upon a debate in support of the Sherman amendment, and in justification and encouragement of the action of their friends of the House, which lasted for eight hours.—Messrs. Wilson, Wade, Trumbull, and Seward exhausted all their ingenuity, and expended no inconsiderable amount of fanatical sectionalism, in trying to justify the amendment and in furnishing reasons why their friends in the House ought to persevere even though the wheels of government should be stopped.—They insisted that the House represents truly the sentiments of the people, and that they have a clear right to require the Senate and the President to submit to their dictation, or to let the consequences of revolution come; and they did not hesitate to proclaim that in such an event, the responsibility would rest upon the Senate and the President! This is the boldest disunion doctrine that has yet been avowed in the Senate. It is simply and nakedly, the assertion of the right of one branch of Congress to resort to the appropriation bills as a medium through which to make its will supreme over the other branch and over the Executive—and if the other departments refuse to submit, that the revolution and disunion thus brought about are justifiable.

These startling doctrines called forth from Messrs. Thompson, of Kentucky, Jones, of Tennessee, Hunter, Butler, Douglas, and Stuart, a succession of the ablest and most eloquent speeches delivered during the session. In no debate have the dangerous tendencies of sectionalism been so forcibly and so eloquently exposed. The result was the striking out of the revolutionary proviso by a vote of more than three to one.

The bill now goes back to the House, and if the counsel of the Republican Senators prevails in that body, the fate of the army appropriation bill is sealed; and inasmuch as the civil and diplomatic bill contains the same proviso, and others equally revolutionary, that bill, too, may be considered as defeated.—The Republican Senators, led on by Mr. Seward, have avowed their willingness to meet the responsibility of defeating those bills, and thus putting a stop to the operations of the government. It is no longer to be denied or doubted that the overthrow of the Union is the end to which sectionalism is drifting, and drifting with a rash precipitancy, that may bring about the catastrophe in the next ten days. As was most eloquently and solemnly declared by Mr. Butler, the proposition of the House is the most unconstitutional and revolutionary proceeding ever attempted to be enforced in Congress. That proposition is openly and boldly advocated by the acknowledged champions and leaders of the sectional organization which seeks to elect a President by the exclusive vote of the North, and to secure majorities in Congress composed exclusively of northern members. If this be not revolution and disunion, then these terms have lost their true meaning.

Thanks.

We tender our thanks to Hon. Messrs. Reid and Biggs, of the Senate, and Clingman and Branch, of the House, for various public documents.

A Bloody Record. There are now on the criminal docket of the first district court in New Orleans, not less than fifteen cases of murder.

The Majorities and Gains by Districts.

In the 1st Congressional District, represented by Col. Paine, K. N., Gov. Bragg's majority over Mr. Gilmer is about 300; and his clear gain over his vote two years ago is about 150.

In the 2nd District, represented by Mr. Ruffin, Dem., Gov. Bragg's majority is about 3,500; and his clear gain about 1,300.

In the 4th District, represented by Mr. Branch, Dem., Gov. Bragg's majority is 3,235; and his clear gain is 726.

In the 5th District, represented by Mr. Reade, K. N., and in which Mr. Gilmer resides, Mr. Gilmer's majority is 1,083; and Gov. Bragg's clear gain is 686.

In the 6th District, represented by Mr. Puryear, K. N., Mr. Gilmer's majority is about 300; and Gov. Bragg's clear gain is about 455.

In the 7th District, represented by Mr. Craige, Dem., Gov. Bragg's majority is about 2,500; and his clear gain is about 1,700.

In the 8th District, represented by Mr. Clingman, Dem., Gov. Bragg's majority is about 1,500; and his clear gain is about 5,000!

At the time of making this estimate, four Counties—Currituck, Davie, Gaston, and Hyde—remain to be heard from; but we have included in the estimate the votes of these counties for Bragg and Gilmer as they voted two years ago for Bragg and Dockery. We sum up as follows:

	Bragg.	Gilmer.	Dem. gain.
1st Con. Dist.	300		150
2d "	3,500		1,300
3d "	3,200		1,050
4th "	3,235		726
5th "		1,083	686
6th "		300	455
7th "	2,500		1,500
8th "	1,500		5,000
	14,234	1,383	10,867
	1,383	Bragg's maj. 1854,	2,085
	12,952		12,952

The vote of Currituck, Davie, Gaston, and Hyde, will increase Bragg's majority to about THIRTEEN THOUSAND,—being a gain of eleven thousand votes since 1854. Gov. Bragg's entire vote will be about 54,200, and Mr. Gilmer's about 31,300. Gov. Bragg has run about 5,500 ahead of his former vote; and Mr. Gilmer has fallen about 5,500 behind Gen. Dockery's vote. In 1828, Gen. Jackson carried this State by 24,000 majority; and in 1840 Gen. Harrison carried it by 12,600 majority. Gov. Bragg's majority is, therefore, the largest which has been cast for any candidate since the days of Gen. Jackson; and his vote is far the largest ever polled in the State for any man.

We clip the above from the Standard, as it answers very well the place of a somewhat similar statement we intended preparing.—It will be observed that the heaviest gains have been made in the two Western Congressional Districts, represented respectively the 7th by Mr. Craige, and the 8th by Mr. Clingman. The gain in the 7th is 1,700; while it is 5,000 in this District. Where all have done so well we are not disposed to bestow praise upon one at the expense of the others. In this contest, *all* have done nobly, and a most powerful blow has been made for the Union and the rights of the South.—The heavy gain in this District is most gratifying. As great, or perhaps greater, efforts were made to plant Know Nothingism in the Mountain District, than any where else in the State. During the contest of 1855, there were some three or four newspapers in the District ardently devoted to the propagation and defence of the new order, and but one solitary Democratic paper in the entire District. Mr. Clingman was assailed before he got home from Congress, and every convert to know nothingism was soon given to understand that his prime object was to be the defeat of Thomas L. Clingman. The ball opened, and the secret order, flushed with its successes elsewhere, and confident in its strength, put on defiant airs, and indulged a system of braggadocia, remarkable at least in one of its age. Mr. Clingman, with his accustomed boldness, and confidence in the people, at once met the issue so tauntingly presented, and from Cherokee to Wilkes, in a series of unanswerable arguments, incontrovertible facts, and a strain of just and patriotic appeal, and withering sarcasm, stripped the boasting "Sam" of his gaudy feathers, and borrowed plumage, and exposed him to the just contempt of an honest people. He was triumphantly sustained, and know nothingism consigned to its merited infamy. It is true that Mr. Clingman is stronger in this District than any other man, and upon this the K. N.'s built their hopes that Gov. Bragg would not be able to obtain Mr. Clingman's majority. He could not have obtained it twelve months ago, but the seeds of truth sown by Mr. Clingman have taken deep root in the soil. He did his work well, and Gov. Bragg's majority is about 1,500 in this District. A result most gratifying.

Two years ago, Gen. Dockery beat Gov. Bragg 273 in this county, and last year Mr. Carmichael beat Mr. Clingman 33 votes.—Now Bragg's majority is 171—a gain of 384 over the vote of 1854, and a gain of 138 over Mr. Clingman's vote last summer. Long and loud were the rejoicings of the K. N.'s last summer over the fact that Carmichael had beaten Mr. Clingman 33 votes in Buncombe. Now, that the boot is on the other leg, by a large majority, they are as mute as the grave. The fact is, the Order has always been stronger in this county than any where else in the District. Here are the head quarters of the leaders—here the thunder is manufactured for the District, and from this place go out the instructions to the subordinates, &c. The most desperate efforts were made during the late canvass to hold on to old Buncombe, and had they succeeded, we should have been told again, in glaring capitals, that Buncombe had repudiated Mr. Clingman. But the Anti-Know Nothing party, honestly believed the people were with them, and that if the county were thoroughly canvassed by an able man, they could rescue the fair fame of ancient and glorious Buncombe. Fortunately we had the very man for the crisis, and in the person of Marcus Erwin, Esq., the Democratic and Anti-K. N. party found a noble leader, and the opposition a competitor of tried and true metal.—Mr. Erwin canvassed the whole county, and with an earnestness and ability possessed by few men in the State, carried the war into the enemy's country. He staked his election upon the one issue of Know Nothingism, and most gloriously did the people respond to his appeals. For his noble and untiring services in behalf of national principles, and against the narrow and begotted dogmas of Know Nothingism, he deserves the lasting gratitude of the Democratic party. His ability is of the highest order, as is abundantly evinced by the gratifying revolution in the vote of Buncombe. He has endeared himself to the hearts of the people by his gallant conduct, and they will on every suitable occasion manifest their gratitude and confidence.

Troubles in Kansas.

The hope so fondly indulged by many that peace had been permanently restored in the Territory of Kansas, is a delusion. The latest intelligence is decidedly warlike. Indeed, there has been much desperate fighting, and many have been killed on both sides. What is to be the end of this unnatural strife, we will not pretend to say. It is sufficient to awaken in the breast of every man who loves his country the liveliest apprehensions for the future. We subjoin the despatches received up to the hour of going to press.

St. Louis, August 19.

Accounts received in this city from Kansas state that Gen. Lane, with the men under his command, has entered Topeka.

Later accounts say that Brown's company have attacked and burnt Georgia Colony.—Six persons are reported as having been killed, and Col. Treadway's company were taken prisoners.

It is also reported that the Freesoilers in their attack on Franklin had seven of their men killed, and that three hundred were wounded during the conflict.

It is also said that a party of Southerners, who left St. Louis two weeks ago for Kansas, were attacked between Kansas city and Lecompton, by Freesoilers. A desperate fight ensued, many being killed on both sides, when the Southerners retreated.

St. Louis, August 21.

We have later advices from Kansas. Col. Treadwell's settlement was attacked by 400 Freesoilers. Treadwell sent to the U. States troops for aid, but they refused assistance.—On the 14th, 200 Freesoilers attacked twelve pro slavery men in a fort near Ossawotomie, when 20 of the former were killed and wounded. On the 16th, Lecompton was attacked by 800 of Lane's men, and the United States troops, who had charge of Robertson and Brown, surrendered without striking a blow. It was reported that the pro slavery men intended to destroy Lawrence on the 20th. A private despatch states that Gov. Shannon and the U. S. dragoons had evacuated Lecompton, which would undoubtedly be destroyed by the Freesoilers.

For these despatches we are indebted to that most excellent paper, the Columbia "South Carolinian."

Death of an Editor.

Alexander Carroll, Esq., one of the Editors of the Charleston Courier, died in that city on the 21st instant, after a short illness. He possessed decided ability as a writer, and was much esteemed for his social qualities and sterling worth.

The Hon. John Kerr.

Know Nothing Journals, says the Charlotte Democrat, continue to copy and endorse the mean and disgraceful act perpetrated by the Know nothings of Rutherfordton, who tolled the town bell at the conclusion of the speech recently delivered there by the Hon. John Kerr. The best commentary on that low-minded act, and the highest compliment on the ability of the speech of Mr. Kerr, are to be found in the vote of that county, which exhibits a Democratic gain of *six hundred and eighty-seven*, since the Governor's election of 1854!—The People of Rutherfordton have thus given an appropriate rebuke to the blackguards who rung the bell.

Fatal Affray.—John S. McDonald was shot and killed by Dr. Devine, mayor of San Antonio, Texas, on the 20th ult.—McDonald was cowhiding his antagonist.

☞There has been no rain in De Soto county, Tennessee, for over seven weeks. All vegetation has parched to such a degree that there is not only no prospect for crops, but the cattle are suffering for food.

Horrible if true.—The Shreveport Gazette, of the 26th ult., has the following paragraph:

"We are in receipt of verbal intelligence to the effect that the Indians recently attacked the village of Waco, Texas, and massacred all the inhabitants. We sincerely hope the statement is not true—at least that it is exaggerated."

Cigars by Machinery.—We saw yesterday, says the Alexandria Gazette, a specimen of cigars made by machinery. They were perfect in form, though rather hard and tight. It is said that cigars can be made much cheaper by this method than by hand.

Speech of Henry Clay's Son.

On the 26th of July there was a grand demonstration in favor of Buchanan, Breckenridge and the Union, near Maysville, Kentucky. An immense crowd of persons were present. The Cincinnati Enquirer furnishes an account of the scene, and says: "The tableau was a splendid one. In the centre sat the ladies, occupying all the seats which were on the ground, arrayed in their bright colors, brilliant ornaments, and the still brighter radiance of that fresh and glowing beauty which ripens so richly in that lovely country and genial claim. The exterior—the setting of this rich rosette of beauty—was composed of a solid mass of gallant Kentuckians, embracing the old settlers, with countenances marked with signs of the early struggles of their lives, and the veteran companions and cotemporances of the great Clay, attracted thither by the rumor that the son of the noble chief was to appear on one of the favorite arenas of his father to announce and justify his political course. A deep, silent, breathless attention and interest pervaded the whole crowd. The usual feeling of political assemblies did not characterize this. It was composed of the men of both parties.—There was no angry rivalry, no jealousies, no side discussions, no interruptions or offensive manifestations—all seemed bent on duty and patriotism—on free and frank discussion and the ascertainment of truth, and the protection of the Union at all sacrifices."

The first address was made by Col. George B. Hodge, a prominent old line whig. He "could see no other party in the field which stood upon a broad national and Union basis, but that whose candidates were Buchanan and Breckenridge." James B. Clay, the son of "Harry of the West," was then presented to the multitude, and was received with the wildest enthusiasm. Mr. Clay said:

"Mr. Clay said, that he was a quiet farmer, who had taken but little part in public affairs. He was a comparative stranger in his own State. There were not a dozen familiar faces in the great crowd before him. But he had been calumniated by the press; he had been denied the right, unless at the hazard of the most bitter and malignant personal detraction, of taking that course in political affairs which his judgment and conscience approved. He had been painted as a monster of political tergiversation and infidelity—his own and the heart-strings of his family had been torn by the vile abuse to which he had been subjected. He now appeared before them to show what manner of man he was, to justify to his fellow-countrymen the consistency and honor of his conduct.

Mr. Clay proceeded to say that he had no blood in his veins which did not flow in an honorable channel and from an honored source. It was not in the nature of his race to be faithless and treacherous. There was none of that race but had borne a true and patriotic heart in his bosom. An uncle had fallen gallantly struggling against the savages at the river Raisin. Many now present remembered that gallant man who bedewed the dark and bloody ground with his heart's blood. A brother had fallen at Buena Vista, fighting for the honor and flag of his country; and, even when disabled and prostrate from many wounds, when last seen he still resisted and combatted the enemies of his country.—Last and greatest of his name—greatest that had ever been or ever would be—his father, had lived for his country and for the Union—had exhausted his days in the service of the republic, and had imposed on all who were connected with him, as their highest and most sacred duty, to give their best efforts to the maintenance of that cause to which his great heart and talents were so long consecrated.

In the performance of this object, Mr. Clay said he came there to strike one blow for the Union. He then proceeded to show that the banner of the whig party had been furled and laid upon his father's grave.

Mr. Clay then proceeded to state that he had clung to the old party in its dying, as he had in its prosperous moments, and when its final dissolution was proclaimed he looked around to see where he should go. He felt himself in the embarrassment in which the Sage of Marshfield once found himself. He had entertained opinions in favor of native Americanism, and had published the first articles that had ever appeared in Kentucky on that subject. So hearing that there was a party organized on that idea, and which at the same time proclaimed very high-toned and patriotic national objects and spirits, though he entertained much repugnance to secret societies, he was persuaded to present himself for interrogation at the portals of one of the lodges of the so-called American order. As the obligation of secresy had been removed from all persons in reference to that order, he felt justified in stating what there occurred. He was asked what was his name, where he was born, what religion he professed, what was the *religion of his wife;* and, finally, would he not bind himself never to vote for a Roman Catholic? When this question was put to him *he withdrew in disgust.* That was no place—no party for him. What, then, was, he to do? He looked around again to see if there was not a chance for the resurrection of the whig party. Not a gleam of hope enlivened the gloom of the horizon. Under these circumstances, his next thought and inquiry were, in what ranks could he, in his humble way, contribute most to the maintenance of the Union and of a national party? He saw no other place for him to stand upon but in the ranks of the party which alone maintained organization in all the States—which stood upon national and Union ground—which alone was able to present a powerful resistance to the sectional party whose success he believed would involve the disruption of this confederacy.

But he confessed, if he deemed it wise and patriotic to vote for Mr. Fillmore, it would certainly be a hard task to take him with the candidate for the vice presidency, Andrew Jackson Donelson, who besides being a renegade from his own party, had quite recently been the reviler and defamer of Mr. Fillmore, and of that administration which gave Mr. Fillmore the high consideration and claims that are now accorded to him. To vote for Andrew Jackson Donelson in preference to John C. Breckenridge was certainly a hard alternative for a Kentuckian.—Breckenridge was his townsman, the playmate of his infancy, the companion of his boyhood, his friend and intimate at all periods. Breckenridge had additional claims upon him. When he was elected over General Leslie Combs to represent the Ashland district in Congress, Mr. Breckenridge had asked a friend of his father how Mr. Clay would receive him if he should take the liberty of calling on him. "As a gentleman and a Kentuckian," was the reply.

Mr. Breckenridge accordingly came. and he (the speaker) was present at the interview. Mr. Breckenridge stated to Mr. Clay that he had called to pay his respects to him; that, though of the opposite political party, he had been chosen to represent the district which he (Mr. Clay) had himself represented with so much renown and fidelity, and he should consider himself—young and inexperienced as he was, quite incompetent to do justice to the high duty he had assumed without the counsel and aid of Mr. Clay; and he desired permission to consult with him freely, when he should enter upon his duties, and to receive the aid of his great experience and knowledge of political affairs. Mr. Clay was much pleased with this interview. It produced a deep impression on his mind, and his regard for Mr. Breckenridge was ever afterward warm and earnest. And now I am expected to throw aside such a man and vote for Andrew Jackson Donelson. "Why, fellow-Kentuckians," exclaimed Mr. Clay, "I would not give John C. Breckenridge for a woods-full of Andrew Jackson Donelsons."

In this connexion Mr. Clay referred to the eloquent, just, and noble eulogium pronounced by Breckenridge in the House of Representatives on the announcement of his father's death.

Mr. Clay then proceeded to urge upon his old whig friends, the companions and constituents of his father, to rally around that banner which he had *spent his life in upholding*—the banner of the Union. He was ready to follow the whig standard as Douglas followed the heart of Bruce—as long as it waved. But that flag was no longer to be seen on the battle field. It might yet be unfurled. After death there was the resurrection. But at present there was no whig organization, and the only party of the Union was that of which Buchanan and Breckenridge were the candidates.

Taxing Tea, Coffee, Blankets and Salt.

In the speech delivered by Gov. Andrew Johnson, at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 15th July, 1856, he said:

"If I were disposed, I could present a long list of facts identifying Mr. Fillmore with class legislation. In 1842, he voted in a small minority of eleven, in the House of Representatives, to lay a tax upon tea and coffee. He also voted to lay a tax upon blankets, upon salt; also for the passage of the Bankrupt law, and against its repeal."

Painful Accident.

A painful accident occurred about half past three o'clock yesterday with some workmen who were about finishing the capping and cornicing to the north wall of the rear extension in progress for the Banking House of Charleston. Through some unfortunate accident of position and removal of scaffolding the capping work of brick and capstone gave way the cement being freshly applied—and with it the workmen were precipitated to the ground, a distance of 35 feet.

Mr. Wm. Brocklebank, aged about 20, a brother-in-law of the contractor and builder, Mr. J. P. Earle, in falling was caught by the left arm on the spear headed railing of the enclosure along State street, and that limb was completely severed from the shoulder, leaving but a stump lacerated and mangled.

He immediateiy recovered himself from the fall; was the first to perceive and report his misfortune, the spectators being for the while overcome by the shock, and walked to the office of Dr. Frost, who applied the proper treatment, assisted by Dr. J. F. M. Geddings. At our latest reports the sufferer was doing well and was exhibiting a power of endurance which few could realize under equal trials.

A negro man, *Stephen*, belonging to Mr. Earle, had his right arm fractured, and suffered otherwise bruises and injuries, to which Dr. Ogier was called in.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Shocking Suicide.

We record with much pain the following melancholy case:

On Thursday morning a locomotive on the Greenville road, on the way to the depot, came suddenly upon a man lying between two crossties in a depression, so that he could not be seen untill the engine was almost on him. He was seen to lay his head on the rail, but too late for the engineer to stop the engine. His head was severed from his body, and fell off the track—his body was left as he sate, with his hand clenched on a cross-tie.

It appears upon investigation that the individual intended suicide, and left a letter at his boarding house stating his intention. His name was George Shegog—formerly a clerk in Columbia and at the Greenville depot.—*Columbia South Carolinian.*

Kentucky.

Our Fillmore friends say that the result in the recent contest in Kentucky is no evidence of party strength in that State. A friend just returned from Harrison county, Ky., informs us that on the day of election great excitement prevailed—the Know Nothings bringing in votes from the highways and valleys, by all means, whether love or money, which their ingenuity could devise.

He says that as for crops, in general, they are not good, with the exception of the Democratic crops, which are luxuriant beyond description, promising to yield the most abundant harvest next November.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

GREAT YIELD.—We understand that sixteen acres an the Elk Island estate of Julien Harrison, Esq., of Goochland, produced the large amount of six hundred and forty bushels of wheat—averaging fifty-three and three-quarters bushels per acre.—*Richmond Enq.*

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 21.

Both Houses met to-day, and a quorum being present, a message was received from the President, relative to the Army Appropriation bill. It sets forth the evils resulting in a refusal to vote supplies; among which he argued that as a consequence, a complete cessation of all army operations, which would result in a practical disbandonment, thus inviting assaults by hordes of savages from the Western plains and Rocky Mountains to spread devastation along the fronteir amounting to over 4,000 miles and deliver up a sparse population over that vast tract of country to rapine and murder.

The Senate suspended the rules, making six days necessary before bills can be reported on and taken up.

In the House, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, reported the former Army Bill, with the Kansas proviso, and it was passed by a vote of 93 to 85. The Senate will act upon the bill tomorrow.

SALE OF POTATOES.—The Louisville Courier states that the crops throughout that region have proved very short, almost an entire failure in some localities, owing to the drouth, and prices rule high. On Monday a contract was made for the product of an entire crop of some one hundred and fifty acres at the rate of $3 per bbl., to be delivered in the fall.

Three men were killed in Columbus, Ohio, on the 2d inst., by the falling of a brick wall upon which they were working.

A malignant epidemic called typhoid flux is prevailing in Green County, Va., fatal in many cases.

Greeley says he is disappointed in Kentucky—had hoped that Fillmore would carry two or three southern States, but has no hope that he will get a single electoral vote in the Union, and that Fremont may be defeated! Greeley begins to mourn early.—*Hartford Times.*

Important from Albany.

NEW YORK, August 21.

The Hudson River rose rapidly, and produced a tremendous freshet, carrying off thirty-six houses last night. The rain ceased this morning, but great damage has already been sustained in the loss of crops and bridges. The roads are also much injured. The river rose seven feet since last night.

SCHOOLMASTER MURDERED.—An attrocious murder has just been committed in Florence, Alabama. A correspondent of the Mobile Morning Herald thus furnishes the particulars:

"A schoolmaster had a tame sparrow, of which he was very fond, and he had warned his scholars that if any of them killed it, they should die by his hands. By accident, or intentionally, one of the boys stepped on the bird and killed it. Alarmed at the threats of the master, the boy was afraid to return to school; but the master tranquilized the boy's mind, and begged him to come back. He did so, and after the lessons were finished, he took him into a private room, and strangled him. On the boy's father hearing what had occurred, he loaded his gun and went and shot the schoolmaster dead."

A Two Headed Child.

The birth of a child with two heads has created much gossip during the last few days in the locality of Temple street, Bristol, and, indeed, wherever the intelligence of the arrival of this curious little stranger has reached. The mother is the wife of Mr. Dock, baker, 120 Temple street, and the child, a boy, is living, and was a fortnight old on the 8th inst. The ordinary head of the child is of the natural size, and has a really beautiful face; the superfluous head projects from the right side of it, and is about the size of a man's fist. The child has four eyes, four ears and two mouths, but there is no chin to the smaller head; the mouth is deformed, and the eyes have become useless; they have lost their lustre, and are falling out of their sockets.—There is an internal connection between the two heads, for when one mouth works the other works; when it cries, the sound issues from both; and when the child is fed the second mouth moves as if craving food, and we believe it may be fed at either. Up to the present time the child has thriven, and the Faculty are divided as to the prospect of its existence, some holding that it may live about a fortnight longer, while others seem to see no reason why its days may not be prolonged to the natural term of man's life.—*Bristol Mirror.*

TOO MUCH TWISTING.—The follies of grown people are frequently brought out by children in startling prominence. Two girls of twelve or fourteen years, passed along Luke street recently, surrounded by hoops and trailing long dresses over a dirty pavement. They were novices in the management of such rigging, but determined to acquire the art or die in the attempt. "Do I twist too much?" asked one of the anxious couple as she wriggled along. "Oh, no," said the other, dropping a little behind to observe her, "but if you could raise a little on your toes as you squirm, it would throw your dress better."—*Chicago Democrat.*

RAPID PROGRESS.—It is said that of the ninety-one counties in Indiana the inhabitants of eighty can leave home in the morning, go to Indianapolis by railroad, attend to business there from two to eight hours and return home the same evening.

"Look here Clem, can you tell dis nigger why dat woolly head of yours and de moon am alike?"

"Well, Sambo, I guss it's case day am bof round."

"No, dat am not it;—it is case dey am bof 'sposed to be inhabited."

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—Mr. Lewis Kent, son of Deacon Seba Kent, of Kent, of Pawtucket, Mass., died on Tuesday last from the loss of blood occasioned by the extraction of two teeth. Mr. Kent has been engaged for a number of years in building railroads in the Western country, and although naturally of great physical powers, he returned home much reduced by that scourge of the West, fever and ague. To this fact is undoubtedly to be attributed the result of a dental operation.—*Pawtucket Gazette.*

The Vote for Governor.

COUNTIES.	1854. Bragg, (D.)	1854. Dockery, (W.)	1856. Bragg, (D.)	1856. Gilmer, (K. N.)
Alamance,	696	697	916	645
Alexander,	235	441	466	411
Anson,	255	902	326	750
Ashe,	550	671	734	708
Burke,	333	753	569	505
Buncombe,	562	775	958	757
Bladen,	620	426	608	481
Bertie,	410	490	469	545
Beaufort,	572	901	539	833
Brunswick,	435	416	404	468
Cabarrus,	425	624	426	665
Catawba,	736	310	968	158
Craven,	638	599	784	535
Cumberland,	1473	908	625m	000
Chowan,	283	245	291	230
Columbus,	512	304	589	306
Camden,	125	471	107	473
Carteret,	399	403	000	000
Cherokee,	427	684	000	000
Caswell,	1007	220	1120	211
Chatham,	1017	1137	1166	1062
Caldwell,	249	620	438	425
Currituck,	544	158	000	000
Cleaveland,	978	336	1109	138
Davidson,	679	1292	823	1199
Davie,	364	610	000	000
Duplin,	1061	325	1113	155
Edgecombe,	1404	155	1565	189
Forsythe,	897	802	1080	926
Franklin,	713	339	744	334
Gaston,	808	138	000	000
Granville,	1078	995	1225	994
Guilford,	528	1615	571	2059
Greene,	358	351	432	289
Gates,	522	351	80m	000
Haywood,	345	350	537	254
Halifax,	584	551	736	584
Hertford,	237	306	335	393
Hyde,	303	397	000	000
Henderson,	243	687	668	647
Iredell,	392	1256	351	1349
Jackson,	366	255	000	000
Jones,	230	229	261	180
Johnston,	936	744	1036	817
Lenoir,	394	274	499	263
Lincoln,	573	296	614	222
Madson,	428	311	575	250
Martin,	696	299	706	340
McDowell,	217	674	536	395
Moore,	217	674	733	677
Montgomery,	145	741	211	725
Macon,	229	390	G.'s maj.	29
Mecklenburg,	1023	652	1024	623
Nash,	1115	95	1107	93
New Hanover,	1109	424	1522	570
Northampton,	641	490	695	428
Onslow,	596	238	771	108
Orange,	963	1080	1119	1045
Pasquotank,	331	496	330	502
Perquimans,	343	334	000	m41
Pitt,	725	708	775	716
Person,	601	331	678	384
Robeson,	782	679	773	669
Rockingham,	1036	310	1168	439
Rowan,	932	976	885	905
Rutherford,	621	1019	1070	781
Randolph,	403	1378	566	1281
Richmond,	113	608	246	556
Sampson,	860	599	990	497
Surry,	797	464	877	579
Stokes,	636	437	769	498
Stanly,	95	874	166	797
Tyrrel,	109	375	124	309
Union,	729	472	835	273
Wake,	1541	1170	1693	1124
Warren,	754	168	819	101
Washington,	245	388	261	377
Watauga,	157	428	000	000
Wayne,	1145	304	1332	274
Wilkes,	325	1261	609	1264
Yadkin,	650	758	633	888
Yancy,	639	349	810	320
	48 705	46,620	00,000	00,000
	46,620		00,000	
Bragg's maj.	2,085	B.'s maj.	0,000	

A consequential young cub asked an aged country sexton if the ringing of a bell did not put him in mind of his latter end. "No, Shanghai," replied the grim old grave-digger; "but the rope puts me in mind of yours."

Why is the husband of a scolding wife and father of a household of crying children, like a railroad? Because he has got a great many cross ties.

A merchant advertised for a clerk accustomed to confinement. He received an answer from a person who had been seven years in jail.

MARRIED,

On Rock Creek, Yancey county, on the 17th instant, by I. A. Pearson, Esq., Mr. Wiley Googe to Miss Phebe Burlison, daughter of Jonathan Burlison.

A CARD.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the members elect to the House of Commons that he expects to be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk.

R. DON WILSON.

Burnsville, Aug. 28 1856.

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.

Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856, tf

If You are coming, why don't you come along?

And supply yourself with a lot of Spratt's Patent Hermetical Self-Sealing Fruit Cans—a new and indispensable article for the lovers of good things Just received by Express at the People's Emporium, by the public's obedient servant,

Aug. 14. E. J. ASTON.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE undersigned, surviving partner of the Firm of Smith & McDowell, offers the entire Stock of GOODS at

COST.

The stock is large and desirable—was bought under favorable circumstances, and is now, in consequence of the death of the senior partner, offered at cost, for cash. Come on with your money, if you want the

CHEAPEST GOODS

Ever sold in North Carolina. Remember they

HAVE TO BE SOLD!

The business must be closed immediately, and bargains can be had.

Any person wishing to set up a country store, can purchase all or a part of our Stock on such terms as will enable them to make the money before they are required to pay for the Goods.

W. W. McDOWELL, Surviving Partner.

Asheville, July 10, 1856.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL, MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT continues open for the reception of the travelling public.—Its character as a *first class Hotel;* its admirable location with regard to *coolness and quietness*, being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments in that vicinity; its fine mountain views, and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to need further commendation; and the proprietor has added, and is still adding, to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 10th, 1856.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton, will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton Col. B. P. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages, and drivers, for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber also is ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. H.

Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina.

He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia, are pure, fresh and reliable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

June 5, 1856. tf

Rail Road Instalment.

IT is ordered by the President & Directors of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company, that an Instalment of one per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company, in addition to the one fourth of one per cent, heretofore ordered, be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 25th of July next.

JOSHUA ROBERTS, Treasurer.

June 26, 1856. 5t

Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

May 22, 1856.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, In Cherokee County, N. C.

I WILL OFFER for sale to the highest bidder, on the 2nd day of September next, (being TUESDAY of Cherokee Superior Court,) at the town of

Murphey,

all of my LANDS remaining unsold, lying on Hiwassee River, 16 miles East of Murphey, Cherokee county, N. C., containing 1000 Acres, more or less.

The tract upon which I reside contains about 500 acres, and is one of the best improved Farms in Western North Carolina, having upon it a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses, a good orchard, and an excellent spring convenient for use. There are 200 acres of this tract in cultivation, 150 acres being

GOOD BOTTOM LAND,

a portion of which is well adapted to meadow.—The remainder is timbered land, a part of which could be easily cleared, and would produce well.

Another tract lies adjoining and above on the River, containing 300 acres, 100 of which is BOTTOM, partly meadow. This tract is well watered and well timbered.

I have also two Mountain Tracts, of 100 acres each, lying in good range, convenient for grazing.

Terms.

One third cash—the remainder in instalments of one and two years, bearing interest, with bond and good security.

SAM'L TATE.

Fort Hembree, N. C., July 24, 1856.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

More Good Things.

A fresh lot of cheese and crackers, lemons and mackerel, just opening at

ASTON'S.

HACKS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has on hand several

HACKS, &C.,

for the accommodation of travelers.

As to my stock, drivers, &c., I will only say, give me a trial. My stable is opposite the Eagle Hotel, on the lot of J. M. Blair & Co. When not at the Eagle Hotel, I can be found at Dr. Hilliard's Office.

A. PORTER.

Asheville, July 17, 1856.

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL, Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

Important

FACTS

Which Interest

EVERY PERSON

In Western

N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Challies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.

Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

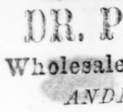
Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.



THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at

Ramsay's Music Store,

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

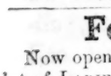
Mar20tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

TAKE NOTICE.



Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

June 12, 1856. tf

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

June 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

June 5, 1856.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

12 Dozen

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book on hand and ready for distribution, at ASTON'S.

june 5.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

To the Overseers of the Western Turnpike Road.

YOU are hereby notified to have your Road worked out, and put in good order, forthwith. If you do not, at September Court you may expect to pay cost, for some portions of the Road are in bad condition.

S. MUNDAY, *Agent.*

Franklin, August 14, 1856.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. ANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO., DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville. respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative;
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;

Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

August 14, 1856.

BEEF! BEEF!!

THE subscribers have opened a BEEF MARKET, and invite the public generally to call and try them. They kill every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at the residence of Mr. White, in the east end of town. Customers can be served either on the evening of killing, or the next morning. They kill none but No. 1 cattle, and will try to give satisfaction.

J. M. ISREAL,
W. T. WHITE.

Asheville, July 31, 1856. 361 tf

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856. eow6

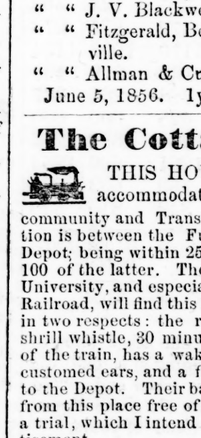
ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the cash, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $6.

JAMES M. EDNEY,

Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by R. Lindsey, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by W. D. RANKIN & Co.

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP**, in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

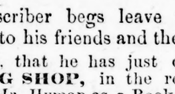
The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings*

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.



From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

REEMS' CREEK SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak.

Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from $5 to $10 per session of five months. In the languages, $12.

Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education.

The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate.

Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at $1 25 per week.

Let the friends of the school rally to its support.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. S. WEAVER, President.

W. R. BAIRD, Secretary.

Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856. m3

THE LAST WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

"Bonnets of Blue"

STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

HACKS,

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

GOOD THINGS, And Plenty of Them!

THE subscriber has, at his Grocery Store, to the south end of Asheville, a great many things calculated to promote the comfort of his fellow-citizens, and which are offered for sale at low prices.

Among the desirable things on hand, he has Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Crackers, Soda, Soda Biscuit, Cakes, Cheese, Sardines, Fish, Pickles of excellent quality and in great variety, Preserved Pears, Peaches, Apricotts, and Prunes; Candies, Raisins, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecans, and Nuts of every kind; Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, Blacking, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Domestics, Fire Crackers, Lucifer Matches, and a hundred other notions, too tedious to be enumerated.

He is also anxious to close up his outstanding business, and earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or account, to call and settle up, before the 15th of July, as money he must have, to meet his own engagements.

T. C. WINGATE.

June 29, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market, and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

University of Nashville.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 3d of November. A full preliminary course free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

Professors Fees $105. Matriculation Fee $5.—Practical Anatomy $10. Graduation Fee $25. For Catalogue and Announcement apply to

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

Undergraduate Department.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION of this College will open on MONDAY, SEPT. 8th. The Classical Course is full and every facility is afforded to Students in Scientific Branches. A Preparatory School is attached embracing a course of two years. The Military system is adopted as an effectual means of preserving good order, economy, regular habits, and active bodily exercise.—Charges for Tuition, and Boarding, $100 per term of 20 weeks. Surgeon's Fee $5. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, Drawing, Book Keeping and Fencing, each $10 per term of 20 weeks.

The last session of the Medical College closed with 339 Matriculants and 85 Graduates, from 13 States. The Military College closed its first year in Nashville, with 154 Matriculants from 14 States. For Catalogue and Regulations apply to B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

Nashville, July, 1856. 262.

NOTICE.

AN Installment of Thirty-Eight ($38) Dollars will be required, on each SHARE of the Capital Stock of the French Broad Turnpike Company, on the 1st September, next.

Stockholders are requested to be punctual in their payments.

The Treasurer will attend at Valley Store, (Mr. B. C. Lankford's,) at 12 o'clock on that day.

By order of the Board,

McK. JOHNSTONE.
Sec. & Treas.

Valley Store, July 19th, 1856. 362.

Brownlow's Book.

"THE Great Iron Wheel Examined, and its False Spokes Extracted," by Rev. W. G. Brownlow, L. L. D. 100 copies of the above work just received at ASTON'S.

August 14.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co